

§ 607.7

34 CFR Ch. VI (7–1–99 Edition)

(4) 34 CFR part 79 (Intergovernmental Review of Department of Education Programs and Activities).

(5) 34 CFR part 82 (New Restrictions on Lobbying).

(6) 34 CFR part 85 (Governmentwide Debarment and Suspension (Non-procurement) and Governmentwide Requirements for Drug-Free Workplace (Grants)).

(7) 34 CFR part 86 (Drug-Free Schools and Campuses).

(b) The regulations in this part 607.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1057)

[59 FR 41922, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 607.7 What definitions apply?

(a) *Definitions in EDGAR.* The following terms that apply to the Institutional Aid Programs are defined in 34 CFR 77.1:

EDGAR	Private
Fiscal year	Project period
Grant	Public
Grantee	Secretary
Grant period	State
Nonprofit	

(b) The following terms used in this part are defined in section 316 of the HEA:

First generation college student
Hispanic-serving institution
Low-income individuals

(c) The following definitions also apply to this part:

Accredited means the status of public recognition which a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association grants to an institution which meets certain established qualifications and educational standards.

Activity means an action that is incorporated into an implementation plan designed to meet one or more objectives. An activity is a part of a project and has its own budget that is approved to carry out the objectives of that subpart.

Base year means the second fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which an institution seeks a grant under this part.

Branch campus means a unit of a college or university that is geographically apart from the main campus of the college or university and independent of that main campus. The Sec-

retary considers a unit of a college or university to be independent of the main campus if the unit—

(1) Is permanent in nature;

(2) Offers courses for credit and programs leading to an associate or bachelor's degree; and

(3) Is autonomous to the extent that it has—

(i) Its own faculty and administrative or supervisory organization; and

(ii) Its own budgetary and hiring authority.

College Work-Study Program means the part-time employment program authorized under title IV-C of the HEA.

Comparable institutions that offer similar instruction means institutions that are being compared with an applicant institution and that fall within one of the following four categories—

(1) Public junior or community colleges;

(2) Private nonprofit junior or community colleges;

(3) Public institutions that offer an educational program for which they offer a bachelor's degree; or

(4) Private nonprofit institutions that offer an educational program for which they offer a bachelor's degree.

Cooperative arrangement means an arrangement to carry out allowable grant activities between an institution eligible to receive a grant under this part and another eligible or ineligible institution of higher education, under which the resources of the cooperating institutions are combined and shared to better achieve the purposes of this part and avoid costly duplication of effort.

Degree student means a student who enrolls at an institution for the purpose of obtaining the degree, certificate, or other recognized educational credential offered by that institution.

Developmental program and services means new or improved programs and services, beyond those regularly budgeted, specifically designed to improve the self sufficiency of the school.

Educational and general expenditures means the total amount expended by an institution of higher education for instruction, research, public service,

academic support (including library expenditures), student services, institutional support, scholarships and fellowships, operation and maintenance expenditures for the physical plant, and any mandatory transfers which the institution is required to pay by law.

Educationally disadvantaged means a college student who requires special services and assistance to enable them to succeed in higher education. The phrase includes, but is not limited to, students who come from—

- (1) Economically disadvantaged families;
- (2) Limited English proficiency families;
- (3) Migrant worker families; or
- (4) Families in which one or both of their parents have dropped out of secondary school.

Full-time equivalent students means the sum of the number of students enrolled full-time at an institution, plus the full-time equivalent of the number of students enrolled part time (determined on the basis of the quotient of the sum of the credit hours of all part-time students divided by 12) at such institution.

HEA means the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

Hispanic student means a person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Institution of higher education means an educational institution defined in section 1201(a) of the HEA.

Junior or community college means an institution of higher education—

- (1) That admits as regular students persons who are beyond the age of compulsory school attendance in the State in which the institution is located and who have the ability to benefit from the training offered by the institution;
- (2) That does not provide an educational program for which it awards a bachelor's degree (or an equivalent degree); and
- (3) That—
 - (i) Provides an educational program of not less than 2 years that is acceptable for full credit toward such a degree, or
 - (ii) Offers a 2-year program in engineering, mathematics, or the physical or biological sciences, designed to pre-

pare a student to work as a technician or at the semiprofessional level in engineering, scientific, or other technological fields requiring the understanding and application of basic engineering, scientific, or mathematical principles of knowledge.

Minority student means a student who is Alaskan Native, American Indian, Asian-American, Black (African-American), Hispanic American, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander.

Nationally recognized accrediting agency or association means an accrediting agency or association that the Secretary has recognized to accredit or preaccredit a particular category of institution in accordance with the provisions contained in 34 CFR part 603. The Secretary periodically publishes a list of those nationally recognized accrediting agencies and associations in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Operational programs and services means the regular, ongoing budgeted programs and services at an institution.

Pell Grant Program means the grant program authorized by title IV-A-1 of the HEA.

Perkins Loan Program, formerly called the National Direct Student Loan Program, means the loan program authorized by title IV-E of the HEA.

Preaccredited means a status that a nationally recognized accrediting agency or association, recognized by the Secretary to grant that status, has accorded an unaccredited institution that is progressing toward accreditation within a reasonable period of time.

Project means all the funded activities under a grant.

Self-sufficiency means the point at which an institution is able to survive without continued funding under the Strengthening Institutions Program.

Special Needs Program means the program authorized by part B of title III of the HEA before part B was amended by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986.

Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant means the grant program authorized by title IV A-2 of the HEA.

Underrepresented means proportionate representation as measured by degree recipients, that is less than the

§ 607.8

proportionate representation in the general population—

(1) As indicated by—

(i) The most current edition of the Department's *Digest of Educational Statistics*;

(ii) The National Research Council's *Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities*; or

(iii) Other standard statistical references, as announced annually in the FEDERAL REGISTER notice inviting applications for new awards under this program; or

(2) As documented by national survey data submitted to and accepted by the Secretary on a case-by-case basis.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1051, 1057–1059 and 1066–1069f; OMB Directive No. 15)

[52 FR 30529, Aug. 14, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 41922, Aug. 15, 1994; 60 FR 15447, Mar. 23, 1995]

§ 607.8 What is a comprehensive development plan and what must it contain?

(a) A comprehensive development plan is an institution's strategy for achieving growth and self-sufficiency by strengthening its—

(1) Academic programs;

(2) Institutional management; and

(3) Fiscal stability.

(b) The comprehensive development plan must include the following:

(1) An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, and significant problems of the institution's academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability.

(2) A delineation of the institution's goals for its academic programs, institutional management, and fiscal stability, based on the outcomes of the analysis described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(3) Measurable objectives related to reaching each goal and timeframes for achieving the objectives.

(4) Methods and resources that will be used to institutionalize practices and improvements developed under the proposed project.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1066)

[59 FR 41923, Aug. 15, 1994]

34 CFR Ch. VI (7–1–99 Edition)

§ 607.9 What are the type, duration and limitations in the awarding of grants under this part?

(a)(1) Under this part, the Secretary may award planning grants and two types of development grants, individual development grants and cooperative arrangement development grants.

(2) Planning grants may be awarded for a period not to exceed one year.

(3) Either type of development grant may be awarded for a period of five years.

(b)(1) An institution that receives a planning grant may not subsequently receive another planning grant but may subsequently receive a development grant after its planning grant expires.

(2) An institution that receives a development grant of up to three years may subsequently receive another development grant after its development grant expires.

(3) An institution that receives a development grant of four years may not subsequently receive another development grant for a period of eight years from the date it received the four year grant.

(4) An institution that receives a development grant of five years may not subsequently receive another development grant for a period of ten years from the date it received the five year grant.

(Authority: 20 U.S.C. 1059)

[52 FR 30529, Aug. 14, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 41923, Aug. 15, 1994]

§ 607.10 What activities may and may not be carried out under a grant?

(a) *Planning grants.* Under a planning grant, a grantee shall formulate—

(1) A comprehensive development plan described in § 607.8; and

(2) An application for a development grant.

(b) *Development grants—allowable activities.* Under a development grant, except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, a grantee shall carry out activities that implement its comprehensive development plan and hold promise for strengthening the institution. Activities that may be carried out include, but are not limited to—